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FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

**FORTY-SECOND YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXV.  
NUMBER 18.

LONDON: APRIL 29 1920

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

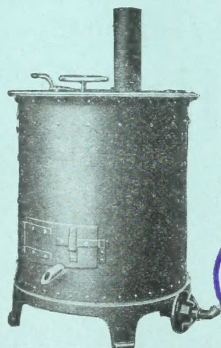
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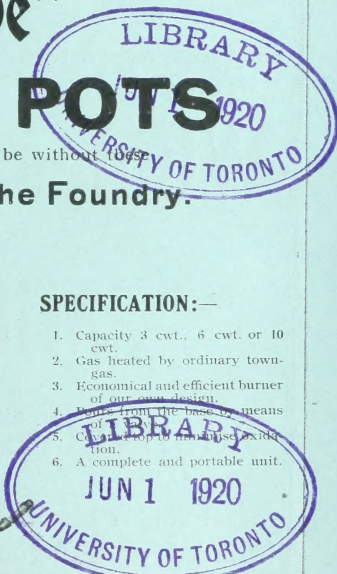
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(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER  
FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

**FORTY-SECOND YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXVI.  
NUMBER 18.

LONDON: APRIL 29, 1920

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

## The New Spirit in Business.

The Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd., Provides a Good Example of What Can be Done.

Visitors—if there were any besides our own representative—at the staff meeting of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd., held last week at the Memorial Hall, must have been struck by the many evidences of the happy relations existing between the management, executives and workpeople in this important business concern. Nor were there lacking instructive indications of the causes that have contributed to the production of this very desirable state of affairs.

The chair was occupied by the managing director of the society, Mr. H. Basil Cahusac, and his statement formed the principal item on the agenda. The proceedings were interspersed with concert items contributed by members of the staff, the artistes receiving hearty applause, and several being enthusiastically encored.

### Mr. Cahusac's Statement.

Mr. Cahusac, in opening the proceedings, reminded his audience that this was the eighth staff meeting of the society since the Profit-Sharing Scheme was inaugurated, and he expressed his pleasure at seeing so many present. He also mentioned his gratification at the fact that practically all the society's employees had returned from the war.

Speaking of the past year's business, he said it had been a difficult year for buying, and consequently the sales had been smaller than they might have been, particularly in the case of parchment. Continued rises in wages and salaries had also made things difficult, though no doubt appreciated by his audience. On the whole, however, a difficult year had been successfully negotiated. He mentioned in particular the improvement in the remuneration of the law-writers, credit for which was

largely due to the valuable services of the House Committee. Mr. Cahusac also referred to the inauguration in November last of a system of half-pay during sickness to the men at the works and full pay less insurance benefit to the rest of the staff—an innovation which he thought would prove a great boon to all concerned.

### Results of the Year's Trading.

The sales during the past year, he said, had been very large, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered. They had, in fact, been double the sales that were customary before the war, and were 50 per cent. better even than what had been achieved in 1918. The profit also had been nearly double that of 1918. He emphasised the fact that the society had not increased the rate of gross profit on the work done or goods sold, as it had no desire to profiteer. The good results were almost entirely due to their being able to do a larger amount of business without increasing the capital, this being possible because of the wise provision of an ample reserve fund. He announced a dividend of 20 per cent. free of income-tax—(applause)—and said that under the bonus scheme this meant a bonus to employees of 14 per cent. on the year's earnings, free of income-tax—that was to say, those who had served a whole year would receive a sum about equal to seven times their weekly wages or salaries. (Applause.) To put it in another way, anyone whose weekly remuneration averaged £2 10s. would actually have received £2 17s.; anyone getting £3 would have received £3 8s. 4d. per week; £4, £4 10s. 2d.; £4 10s., £5 2s. 7d.; and those averaging £5, £5 14s. Hence he was afraid there would be some danger of the society being

accused by other master printers of paying "above Union rate." He hoped they would not pocket their bonus and think no more about it, but would realise that this was a firm worth working for, as when it prospered all prospered, so that it was up to all to put their hearts into their work and encourage others to do the same.

Mr. Cahusac mentioned that the directors had increased the rate of interest on money deposited with the society to 5 per cent., and he hoped that one-half of the bonus received would be deposited with the society or invested in war savings certificates. He informed his hearers that 1,387 war savings certificates had been purchased through the Oyez War Savings Association since January, 1917.

With regard to the future, he referred to the Sports Club that had just been revived, and wished it success, mentioning that the directors had promised to provide the rent of the ground required. He also expressed the hope that soon a dining-room would be fitted up for the staff and a library be established. He wound up a very interesting statement by announcing that a generous pension scheme was under the consideration of the directors.

### A Surprise Presentation.

At this point of the proceedings Mr. J. F. Duly rose to congratulate the chairman upon his appointment as the society's managing director, and spoke in an appreciative manner of the able way in which the affairs of the society had been conducted for nearly 30 years past, and of the mutual good fellowship and esteem which existed between Mr. Cahusac and the staff.

Mr. Clark, the chairman of the House Committee, then presented an album donated by, and containing the signatures of, the entire staff, together with a handsome tea and coffee service. The feelings of the audience were given expression by the hearty singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Cahusac, who was visibly affected, acknowledged the presentation, saying it came as a complete surprise to him.

The chairman, in calling upon Mr. Clark to bring forward for discussion the House Committee's suggestions as to the beanfeast, the erection of a War Memorial to the memory of those members of the staff fallen in the war, and the disposal of the balance in hand (£50 3s. 10d.) of the staff service fund, stated that Mr. Clark enjoyed the confidence of the whole of the staff. He said Mr. Clark spent the whole of his time in looking after the canteen, piloting charitable appeals through the house, and, in fact, being the official conciliator. He hoped that he would long reign in that position.

After a full discussion of the question of the service fund balance, it was finally proposed to devote the money in hand first to the erection of a War Memorial, the balance remaining then to be divided equally between the Sports Club and the proposed Library.

The chairman congratulated Mr. Guy upon his appointment as secretary of the society, stating that Mr. Guy had been his right-hand man for a number of years.

Mr. Guy having briefly replied, the meeting was brought to a conclusion by a vote of thanks to the chairman and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

## Messrs. Jacobsen, Welch & Co., LIMITED.

### A Visit to Newton Mill.

"Fame" is the word placed at the top of the crest used by Messrs. Jacobsen, Welch and Co., Ltd., and when the members of the Printing Crafts Guild, Manchester, visited Newton Mill, Hyde, recently they noticed that the high ideal was being maintained throughout the whole of the establishment. More than 200 members presented themselves at the appointed hour and were welcomed by Mr. E. C. Jones (works manager). Divided into small groups, they were taken in charge by Messrs. H. W. Wallace, J. Molloy, T. Mellor, H. Mason, R. Smith, G. Leech, I. Gracie, A. Newton, R. Newton, Mrs. White (Welfare Superintendent), Misses Chapman, A. Ardern, L. Ardern, O. Craig, J. Craig, B. Young, and others.

The paper stock rooms were the first to receive attention, the arrangement of which showed much foresight and attention to detail. In the ruling department automatic feeders were operating the sheets of paper with that precision and constant following that is not acquired by the human feeder. In the pad department each employee has his or her particular section allotted, and all operations are so planned that the making of the pads is on the basis of "forward and onward." The three-sided trimmer called for much attention, especially from those who have used only the ordinary guillotine. Three cuts at one operation must prove a great saving of time and labour, especially when one considers the thousands of pads dealt with each week. Warehousing and dispatching are on a simple, yet efficient, scale, and the railway carrier is able to back into any particular section according to the part of the country to which the goods have to be dispatched.

To see the strong, artistic effects that are obtained under the superintendence of Mr. Wallace would surprise many printers. Various machines, both cylinder and platen, were running on colour work and afterwards embossing the printed sheets. Certain classes of work which some imagined belonged to the lithographic side have been captured by the letterpress section.

The engineering shop contains one of the finest plants, not only for the purpose of the firm's own repairing, but for making their own particular machines throughout. Box-making is so fitted up as to be able to do everything in connection with all the different kinds of boxes. The envelope section includes all shapes and artistic colours, and in the made-up stock and



stationery departments it was noticed that several of the old standard kinds, such as the "Waldorf," are still popular. The suite of offices for the respective departments are fitted with all modern requirements.

From the size of the mill, one can hardly believe that such a gigantic stationery firm was founded as recently as the year 1893. The rapid growth of the business is largely due to the fact that Messrs. Jacobsen, Welch and Co. have always adopted the policy of putting their money into the very best machinery, and scrapping at once anything that is obsolete. Their productions have a world-wide call, and branches can be found in various quarters of the globe.

It took the party close upon three hours to pass through the works, and then they found a pleasant surprise when invited to partake of the hospitality of the firm. A splendid tea having satisfied the human wants, several of the young ladies, including Miss M. MacKenzie, Miss E. Wright, Miss L. Hallworth, and Miss J. Roebuck, rendered songs, both grave and gay. Of course, the firm publishes a monthly journal in the interest of the workers, and the *Newton Mill Journal* has some very bright and interesting reading matter, proving itself a valuable link with the employees in various parts of the Empire.

Whilst we were having tea a wireless came that the Newton Mill football team had beaten their opponents by 5 to 2 points. The cricket team is in full practice and hopes to have a successful session. The Newton Mill Fire Brigade is thoroughly equipped and ready for any emergency, one of the members jocularly remarking that they had everything except the fire to show their efficiency, yet he hoped they would never be required on their own mill.

We learn that the directors have very kindly offered to erect a sports pavilion on the new sports ground as "a memorial to the boys who went out to fight for us in the Great War."

One splendid feature from the workers' standpoint is the Welfare Department, under the superintendence of Mrs. White and a staff of assistants. We note from last month's report that the amount paid out in sick benefit was nearly £60, and in addition to various helps the dining-room supplied close upon 7,000 cups of milk and soup, over 1,000 cups of tea, and about 500 teas with eatables. No wonder the workers looked so healthy, happy and contented with their occupations. If there were more of these establishments in the printing and kindred trades there would be less talk of dissatisfaction.

Mr. John Taylor (President of the Guild) thanked Messrs. Jacobsen, Welch and Co., Ltd., for their broadminded policy and their hospitality, and Mr. Jones, the manager, was able to see the hearty support given by the members to the words uttered by their president, and many that evening went home thinking of the lines of the poet:—

"Ah! Who can tell how hard it is to climb  
The steep where Fame's proud temple shines  
afar."

WEE MAC.

## Improving the L.M.P.A.

### Many Suggestions at the April Luncheon

An interesting discussion as to the requirements and possibilities of the London Master Printers' Association took place at the April luncheon of the Association, held on Wednesday of last week at the Holborn Restaurant.

The president of the Association, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, was in the chair, and began the post-prandial proceedings by referring to several matters of current interest. With regard to the 44-hour week demand, he said he understood that the men's executive had referred the matter back to the various unions and he hoped that no more would be heard of it. He spoke of the new wage demands for 15s. for London, and 20s. for the country, and said the Council had pointed out that the increased cost of living was a national matter, and therefore the question of consequent wage increases should be dealt with nationally. It had been proposed that the Federation Labour Committee should meet the London Printing Trades Federation and he hoped this meeting would come about before a week had passed.

### Mr. Perry Opens the Discussion.

Mr. Austen-Leigh then called upon Mr. F. A. Perry (president of the West and North-West Association) to open the discussion on "How the L.M.P.A. Might be Improved." He said there were few people better fitted than Mr. Perry to play the part of candid critic, Mr. Perry's association having been the first of the minor associations to be formed, and it being to-day, next to the central branch, the largest of these associations.

Mr. Perry, who was cordially received, referred to the excellent work accomplished by the L.M.P.A., although the Association had not, he said, yet reached perfection. It would not be perfect, he added, until every master printer in London was a member. There were still a considerable number of printers who felt—wrongly he believed—that their interests were better served by their remaining outside than by their combining with the Association. He suggested that the most pressing duty before members was to remove this false impression by co-operating actively with the committees of the district associations in inducing every master printer in London to join their ranks. He thought the most effective method was that each member should see that his neighbour and competitor had placed before him in an informal, friendly, neighbourly way, members' opinions and experiences as to the advantages derivable from membership of the Association. He suggested that every member of the Association be definitely allotted a certain non-member for canvassing. Two canvassers should be allotted to each non-member, and if—in say three months—no progress had been made, two other visitors should be turned on to the same prospect.

Meanwhile the prospective member should be bombarded with literature from 24, Holborn, for which purpose a series of propaganda leaflets should be prepared. He went on to indicate many different lines of appeal that could be followed in urging the desirability of membership of the Association.

Having secured its members, the Association must make good its promises. As one means of improvement he suggested that a page should be set aside in the "Monthly Record" to provide members with an opportunity for helpful criticism or suggestion—the page to be gone into each month by the organisation committee.

## Peril of Rising Costs.

The criticism heard most frequently, he said, was that the Association had repeatedly failed, in its encounters with the unions, to give adequate protection to the interests of its members. Smaller printers sometimes felt they were sacrificed to the interests of the bigger houses, who thought they could afford a strike, and who could, without difficulty, pass on to their clients the increased charges involved. He emphasised the serious effect to the smaller printers of rising costs: type-writing and duplicating processes were taking away their work, printing of parish magazines and catalogues was being lost, and he understood that a new photo-litho process was being wedded to the typewriter for producing absent voters' lists, and similar work. He suggested that the Association should collect such data, and should show journeymen printers the harmful consequences of high wages, pointing out also the duty of each and all to shoulder the burden of the cost of the war, and not expect to be financially in a better position than in pre-war days. He had formed the opinion, he said, that the Association was largely run on the lines of least resistance. The time had come when the Association should give evidence that its policy is not to buy off trouble with concessions which do not satisfy and are disastrous to the whole trade. Anything that increased the cost of production should be resisted, and master printers should show themselves masters in their own trade, and not the servants of the unions.

## Some Further Suggestions.

He expressed regret at the relinquishment of the rule that members must not canvass fellow members' customers. He appealed to members not to avail themselves of the concession; to poach on each others' customers tended to alienate members and discredit the principles of the Association. He urged also that no member should engage a man employed by another member, without first ascertaining whether his fellow member desired to part with the man. Something should also be done, he said, in the direction of influencing suitable lads to enter the printing trade as apprentices. He suggested that, with this object in view the Association should arrange lectures in connection with the elementary schools, and also provide elementary technical education.

Mr. Perry further suggested that the Association might extend greater services to members in respect of insurance, debt-collecting, and purchasing supplies. Every advantage offered tended to hasten the day when every master printer would, as a matter of course, be a member of his Association. He concluded by once more urging members to do their utmost for the advancement of the Association, assuring them that the reflex benefits they would receive from such efforts would far outweigh the little advantages they might feel they were surrendering.

## DISCUSSION.

Mr. Albert Bennett was the next speaker, and began by saying that most of the work of the Association devolved upon very few; a large number of members neither gave their support nor their attendance. In the course of his remarks he referred incidentally to the printing scheme of the Kent County Council. He mentioned a meeting of the Kentish members of the Federation, who sent a deputation to the chairman of the Council. The deputation was very cordially received by Col. Cornwallis, who took a very keen interest in the suggestions put before him. It transpired that the printing scheme originated with the store-keeper, who thought that with an outlay of a few hundred pounds, he could do seventeen thousand pounds' worth of work. The deputation pointed out that to do this work there would be required a plant costing something like £30,000 at present prices. Mr. Bennett went on to urge the need of combined action of master printers in such matters as proposals for municipal printing—proposals which he thought would multiply. The inauguration of printing plants by municipalities and also by private business firms was often done under the delusion—in the absence of an adequate costing system—that they were making money, where as a matter of fact they were losing. In conclusion Mr. Bennett expressed gratification that the master printers had adopted a "black list." This should serve to protect printers from the danger of working for firms that had no intention of paying for printing.

Mr. R. D. Workman, looking ahead to the return of pre-war competition, urged the necessity that master printers should emulate the solidarity of the men's unions. Master printers should have similar organisation and means of defending themselves against unfair buyers of printing. The necessary strength could be acquired only by a united effort to bring into the Association every printer at present outside it.

Mr. H. R. Danford emphasised the undesirability of members trying to take other members' customers. He thought where a customer was in touch with more than one master printer members should meet and agree upon prices. Then the printer who rendered the best service or put the best quality into his work would be the one to get the business. Speaking of wages paid, he said a levelling down of prices gave no incentive for a man to do his best. He advocated the arrangement of minimum and maximum



wages, and said it could be agreed amongst members that no firm should pay more than the maximum.

Mr. Hunt suggested that those present should send up a protest against the Excess Profits Tax provisions of the new Budget. (The Chairman said later it was hardly practicable to send a protest from the luncheon. He suggested that the matter should be brought up at the next Council meeting.) With regard to members taking each other's workpeople, Mr. Hunt said that if masters would employ more apprentices or learners much of this trouble would be overcome.

The Chairman, in summing up the discussion, expressed approval of many of the suggestions made, including that of a definite plan for canvassing for new members. He passed on to Mr. Whyte the suggestion of the "complaints page," though he mentioned that advertisements pay better than complaints. He also endorsed Mr. Hunt's suggestion of increasing the number of apprentices. Referring to the "black list," he asked members to give information which might protect their fellow members against unsatisfactory customers. He closed by expressing the meeting's pleasure at having Mr. Lake with them again, he having sufficiently recovered from his recent motor cycle accident.

The luncheon came to an end with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

## Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

### Liverpool "Victory" Dinner.

The Liverpool Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association participated in a "Victory" dinner last week at the Bee Hotel, to which about 70 sat down. Mr. H. Edwards (president) occupied the chair, and amongst the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Summerfield (London), Mr. E. W. Whittle (general secretary) and Mrs. Whittle (London), Mr. J. H. Nuttall and Mr. F. J. Hughes (Manchester).

The speech-making was very brief, the evening being chiefly devoted to a very meritorious musical programme. "The King" was proposed by the chairman, after which the Rev. A. E. Wykes proposed "The P.M.O.A." He emphasised the necessity and usefulness of the association from both practical and social standpoints.

Messrs. E. W. Whittle and J. H. Nuttall responded, the former referring to the vexed question of salaries for overseers, and asserted that London were doing their utmost to bring about a more equitable arrangement for heads of departments in the printing profession; whilst Mr. Nuttall had a sly dig at Liverpool's claim to be the first provincial centre, to which Mr. Jas. A. Poole (secretary) replied. "The Visitors and Artists" were toasted on the initiative of Mr. H. R. Caldwell, and responded to by Mr. H. Summerfield and Mr. J. E. Wilson (concert director).

## George Eaton Hart Pension.

### Funds Over-Subscribed at Dinner.

Triumphant success has crowned the efforts to establish a George Eaton Hart Pension—St. Clements Press Pension Fund No. 2—in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation. The dinner held on Friday last at the Connaught Rooms more than served the purpose for which it was arranged. Not only did it provide a brilliant and convincing tribute to the very high esteem in which Mr. George Eaton Hart is held in the printing industry, but it also proved a great financial success, the establishment of the George Eaton Hart Pension being assured.

Those present at the dinner formed a large and distinguished company, well representative of the printing and allied trades. The Right Hon. Viscount Burnham, C.H., was in the chair, and, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. George Eaton Hart, the gathering included—to mention only a few—The Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, P.C., M.P., Mr. W. E. Berry, Mr. J. Gomer Berry, Mr. J. S. Elias, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, Mr. J. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Fred G. Hart, Major and Mrs. H. E. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Hart, Mr. B. Chaplin, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wood, Mr. W. H. Eyre (hon. treasurer) and Mrs. Eyre, Mr. A. Joseph (hon. secretary) and Mrs. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Lane-Baber, Mr. J. O. Hatcher, Mr. G. A. Robinson, Mr. H. Roe, Mr. R. Griffin, Mr. Sydney Cumbers, Mr. C. Kartrieber and Mr. Chas. Harding.

A series of concert items—of excellent quality and evoking hearty applause—were contributed during the evening by Madame Elston, Miss Hilda Randall, Miss Ray Finberry, Mr. Sydney Hart, Mr. Geo. Bostock and Mr. Ben Lawes, Mr. C. H. Hardy being the accompanist.

The chairman read a great many communications expressing appreciation of Mr. Hart's work, and regret at being unable to be present. Among the senders were Lord Riddell, Sir Robert Blair (L.C.C.), Mr. J. J. Keliher, Mr. G. A. Isaacs (N.S.O.P. and O.), and Mr. T. E. Naylor (L.S.C.).

Viscount Burnham expressed special pleasure at presiding over a gathering met to do honour to one who was not only a good citizen, but one who had also proved himself, through 50 years, a master craftsman in the printing art, an art which forms "one of the key trades of the universe." He hoped he would not be thought irreverent if—after the fashion of the Americans who speak of America as "God's own country"—he spoke of the printing industry as "God's own trade," a trade that applied to nearly everything that made life worth living. He referred to the excellent record of the printing craft in London, but spoke of the lamentable neglect in the past to provide adequate technical training for youths entering the trade. He agreed, he said, with the trades unions that the only

good training of craftsmen must be by the double method of technology in the school and practice in the workshop. Their guest of the evening had devoted himself with remarkable assiduity to the promotion of technical education in printing, and with surprisingly good results. (Applause.) Referring to Mr. Hart's prominent services as a member of the St. Bride Technical School Committee, Lord Burnham remarked that there was now a prospect that—largely through Mr. Hart's efforts—ampler opportunities of technical training in printing would be provided in the south of London; he hoped this would give Mr. Hart an opportunity of completing his work of organising the technical training of printers. Speaking on behalf of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, Lord Burnham expressed high appreciation of Mr. Hart as chairman of the Association's Technical Committee, his co-operation and guidance being greatly valued. It was under Mr. Hart's chairmanship, he said, that there was arranged the first scale for working the Lino-type machine—which machine, he added, "remains now, as it was claimed to be then, the best machine for the ordinary purposes of newspaper work that has been invented." Lord Burnham went on to refer briefly to Mr. Hart's services as a member of the advisory committee of the Central School of Arts and Crafts, and of the Borough Printing School, and as lecturer to the technical schools. He mentioned also his work for the London Master Printers' Association (of which Mr. Hart is a past president and a member of the Council), and said further that as acting chairman of the Resettlement Committee of the Ministry of Labour he appreciated Mr. Hart's work as a member of the City Labour Exchange Committee and his services in obtaining employment for men disabled in the war. Mr. Hart, he said, had carved out his own career; he was a self-made man; all honour to him for it! (Applause.) This notable occasion—the acme of a worthy life and a great career—celebrated the completion of St. Clement's Press Pension Fund No. 2, in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation. St. Clement's Press—which, he said, was perhaps the most adaptable printing organisation in the City—wished to provide a pension of £20 a year for some deserving printer who had met with misfortune. He knew of no trade in which employers and employees, in real fellowship, co-operated to better effect than in the printing trade. He hoped the second St. Clement's Press pension would that evening become an accomplished fact. He gave the toast of "The St. Clement's Press Pension No. 2," coupling with it the health of their guest, Mr. George Eaton Hart, also the names of Mr. Joseph Mortimer and Mr. W. Lane-Baber.

Mr. George Eaton Hart—greeted with loud applause, and speaking with emotion—thanked the gathering for the honour done him. He particularly appreciated, he said, the kind of gift presented him: they had honoured him in a superb way, and at the

same time had extended an affectionate helping hand to the man who required it. He thanked especially his own fellow workmen who had worked strenuously and successfully in organising the gathering. He was aware, he said, that what he had done was a small thing compared with the efforts of others. He referred particularly to self-sacrificing work on the part of trade unions and the members of chapels; much conscientious and good work had been done by these men, both for the education of boys in the trade and for the uplifting of the craft. Looking back over his own efforts, he said it was a proud thing to know he had fathered through the printing trade something like 250 journeymen. (Applause.) He then proceeded to outline the thorough course of practical and theoretical training received by the lads under his care. It was as unreasonable for master printers to talk of the "sacrifices" required of them under the Fisher Act as to speak of it as sacrifice when an old machine was put on the dust-heap and a new machine installed, giving double the work of the old and work of much better quality. He closed by reiterating his thanks for a honour which, he said, would remain in his memory all his days.

Mr. Joseph Mortimer briefly responded to the same toast, as did also Mr. W. Lane-Baber. The latter heartily endorsed Lord Burnham's eulogy of the guest of the evening, and was able, as one working shoulder to shoulder with lads trained under Mr. Hart's supervision, to speak proudly of their craftsmanship. He told of lads only four years in training who produced work of equal excellence to that of men old in the trade. These lads, he said, reflected great credit upon their managing director, Mr. Hart.

The Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman said it was particularly appropriate that Lord Burnham should be in the chair on this occasion. He had followed in the footsteps of his respected father in elevating journalism in every possible sense; while Mr. Hart had not only attempted, but had succeeded, in doing his best in elevating the art of printing. He referred in strong terms to the fine spirit of good-fellowship animating every section of the printing trade. Speaking as a journeyman compositor, he expressed high appreciation of "the valuable work, the remarkable work," which Mr. Hart had done for the trade. He recalled the lack of adequate training in the past, and said that by his efforts in technical education Mr. Hart had contributed magnificently to the advancement of the industry. He proposed the toast of "The Art of Printing," and coupled with it the name of Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh.

**IMPERIAL  
PRINTING  
INKS.**



Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president of the London Master Printers' Association), who began by paying a high tribute to Mr. Hart's services as member, committeeman, and past president of the L.M.P.A., emphasised the critical position in which, with constantly advancing costs, the printing industry finds itself to-day.

Mr. W. H. Eyre (hon. secretary of the St. Clement's Press Pension Fund) made a financial statement detailing a large number of donations, which included one of £25 from Mr. J. S. Elias, of Odhams, and donations of £50 each from Messrs. W. E. Berry and J. Gomer Berry. Mr. Eyre, speaking as a director of St. Clement's Press, also mentioned that he was authorised to say that his firm's directors would subscribe £100. He then announced that while they had set out to get £400, they had already collected that evening £594. (Applause.)

Mr. W. E. Berry thanked Lord Burnham for presiding, making mention of the fact that the chairman's father had commenced his career in Fleet-street on the staff of the *Sunday Times*, which was now one of the principal newspapers produced at St. Clement's Press. He proposed the toast of "The Chairman," which was accorded musical honours.

Mr. J. S. Elias—after paying a tribute to Mr. Hart, whom he regarded, he said, as "a great man in every sense of the word"—spoke of Mr. W. H. Eyre's indefatigable work as treasurer, and gave the toast of "The Treasurer," to which Mr. Eyre made fitting response, thanking all those who had contributed to the "gigantic success" of the evening.

The proceedings ended with the singing of the National Anthem.

## Trade Notes.

THERE were two cases of lead poisoning in the printing trade during March.

The late Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes ("Sub Rosa") left £4,702 gross, with net personalty £4,203.

The late Canon John Erskine Clarke, the originator of parish magazines and the editor of *Chatterbox*, left £9,919.

The death is announced of Mr. James Ellis Vero, Barnsley, managing director of Messrs. J. E. Vero, Ltd., printers, Barnsley. Mr. Vero was a member of the executive of the Yorkshire Master Printers' Alliance.

A RESOLUTION protesting against the excess profits duty in its present form has been passed by the Master Bookbinders' Association. The association suggests that a development of the corporation tax would be far preferable.

The death took place in Newcastle, on Friday, of Mr. Angus H. Bowes, aged 49 years, a director and actively associated with the well-known firm of Messrs. John B. Bowes, Ltd., paper merchants and printers, Low Friar-street, Newcastle.

THERE is some talk of a big works in connection with the papermaking industry at Barrow.

WE learn a syndicate is open to purchase a paper mill showing good returns, and suitable for a £500,000 flotation.

AN agreement between paper merchants and printers in Chicago recognises the right of the printer to make a profit on paper.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.—The address of the Cundall Folding Machine Co. is Fensgate, Peterborough, Mr. A. W. Ingram being the manager.

IN connection with Alex. Pirie and Sons (Ltd.), an issue is being made of 100,000 7 per cent. cumulative second preference shares of £1 each at par.

MESSRS. SMITH, STONE AND KNIGHT, LTD., have been elected members of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States.

THE death has occurred at Buxton, where he was engaged in journalism, of Mr. Alexander Gregg, formerly proprietor of the *Staffordshire Times* and late editor of the *Oldham Standard*.

OWING to the heavy increases in the tenders for printing, the Wrexham Rural District Council have decided to have their minutes typewritten. It is hoped to effect a saving of £180 to £200 a year.

STRAWBOARDS are being brought over from Holland by motor schooners. At Hull, the other day, some 50 tons were discharged from the "Thalatta" and "Weesperkaripel," the importers being the French Paper Stock Co., Ltd.

WITH Mr. R. G. Harvey Greenham, the general secretary, in charge, the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, which has recently been formed, has taken up its new offices at 11, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London, E.C.4. T.N. 9085, City.

At a meeting of the executive of the News-agents, Booksellers and Stationers' Association, Mr. Henderson in the chair, it was resolved to ask Major Henderson, M.P., to include in his amendment to the Shops (Early Closing) Bill the composite businesses of news-agency, book-selling and stationery, so that these might be placed in the same category as confectioners and tobacconists.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME.—The South London Caxton Musical Society have just closed a very successful season of concerts in aid of the Caxton Convalescent Home, with over £200 in hand, and have allocated £150 to the Printers' War Memorial Fund and the balance to re-erecting their greenhouse and providing a new pair of entrance gates to the institution at Limsfield. The War Memorial Fund has now reached £4,700, and further donations are invited to complete the £7,500 required to complete the Memorial Wing now in course of erection. The office of the fund is at 3, Cursitor-street, E.C.4.



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COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C. 4.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1920.

# Current Topics.

## The Wages Demands.

THE full Labour Committee of the Federation of Master Printers met on Tuesday morning to consider the new wage-increase demands, and in the afternoon the London Labour Committee met the London federated unions. It has been arranged that the masters' and men's representatives confer on the matter next week.

## Taxing the Post Card.

WE are not surprised to hear that the Master Printers, the Post Card Publishers' Association and the Federation of British Industries are associating themselves with the movement of protest against the proposed increased postage on post cards. As we go to press we have received from Sir Adolph Tuck a copy of a letter which he is sending out to the trade. As chairman of the special committee whose formation is reported in another column, Sir Adolph is appealing for individual action in opposing the proposed increase. It is

suggested that one of the most effective methods of opposition is that everyone interested should address an appeal to his local Member of Parliament. A printed appeal which can be used in this way is being issued.

## Testimonial to Mr. A. F. Blades.

MR. ALFRED F. BLADES' services to the printing industry—particularly his indefatigable efforts in his capacity of president of the Federation of Master Printers—are so well known and appreciated throughout the trade that it will be no surprise to our readers to learn that a meeting of the Council of the Federation recently passed the following unanimous resolution:—"It is the desire of this meeting that members of the Master Printers' Federation be given the opportunity of testifying in a tangible manner to their appreciation of the magnificent and onerous work done by the President during his two years of office, and that accordingly a committee be appointed to invite subscriptions of limited amount from members of the Federation." The committee appointed consists of the following: Messrs. Harry Cooke, J. Paterson, Ralph C. Hazell, H. A. Bethell, H. Chappel, and H. Rivers Fletcher (hon. treasurer, to whom cheques should be made payable at 24, Holborn.) It is felt that every member of the Alliances will desire to have a share in the proposed presentation, and with a view to making the list of subscribers thoroughly representative of all branches of the trade in all parts of the Kingdom, subscriptions from individuals will be limited to a maximum of two guineas, though smaller amounts will be welcome.

## Employment in March.

EMPLOYMENT during March in the printing and bookbinding trades generally was good, and about the same as in the previous month. It was better, on the whole, than in March of last year. Employment with letterpress printers continued good; it was better than in February with compositors in London, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked; there was little change in the provinces, overtime being worked occasionally. In the lithographic printing trade employment remained good generally, and a little overtime was reported. Employment in the bookbinding trade was good, and slightly better than in the previous month. Some overtime was worked both in London and in the provinces. According to Trade Unions returns, out of a printing membership of 64,225 at the end of March, 09 were unem-



ployed, as compared with a percentage of 0.7 in February, and 3.1 in March, 1919. Of a bookbinding membership of 12,625, 0.9 were unemployed, as compared with 1.0 in February and 2.9 in March last. Employers' reports for the week ended March 27th, give the number of printing employees as 9,886—an increase of 1.5 per cent. over the preceding month, and an increase of 25.5 per cent. over the corresponding week of last year. Total wages for these employees were £32,989—an increase of 3.1 per cent. over the preceding month, and an increase of 56.8 per cent. over a year ago. Bookbinding employees are given as 5,795—an increase of 1.0 per cent. on the preceding week, or of 24.8 per cent. on a year ago. Wages totalled £12,859, an increase of 2.0 per cent. on the preceding month and 54.5 per cent. on a year ago.

## Picture Post Card Tax.

### Budget Threat to the Trade.

Representatives of the picture post card industry express surprise and consternation at the increased post card postage rate imposed in the new Budget. They regard the increased rate as an unfair imposition; as a serious—possibly fatal—blow at an important section of British trade; and as calculated, by crippling picture post card business, both home and export, to defeat the purpose for which it is imposed, viz., the producing of increased revenue.

The trade was not slow in making its voice heard in protest. On Wednesday and Thursday of last week the Press gave wide publicity to complaints raised. And on Thursday (at only a few hours' notice), an influential meeting of post card publishers, printers, and traders, with representatives of the general and trade Press, met at Raphael House (Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd.), under the chairmanship of Sir Adolph Tuck, for the purpose of taking further steps to make plain the serious nature of the Budget threat to the post card industry.

### A Meeting of Protest.

At this meeting Sir Adolph Tuck said he was very pessimistic as to the injury which would be done to the British picture post card industry if the proposed postage increase were carried out. He feared the increase of postage from 1d. to 1½d. was likely to prove the death-blow of the picture post card. The last increase, from ½d. to 1d. had already diminished the demand; and if to-day—when soaring costs of printing, materials, and production generally, had made increased prices necessary—another ½d. were added to the postage, he feared the total expense would be prohibitive. Sir Adolph said he believed

the increased postage, if imposed, would defeat its own end. A reduced demand for picture post cards would not only mean a decrease of business all round, but would also inevitably cause a deterioration of quality in British picture post cards, and a consequent reduction of our exports of post cards, and an increase of foreign post card imports. He added that the new postage proposals obviously discriminate against the post card, inasmuch as the Government will handle a letter weighing 3oz. for 2d., while the return for handling 18 picture post cards, which together weigh 3oz., would be 2s. 3d.

### Resolution Passed.

The meeting expressed complete agreement with Sir Adolph Tuck's views and proceeded to appoint a deputation to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That this meeting of post card publishers, printers, and traders, views with alarm the proposed increase of postage on post cards to 1½d., and is of the opinion that if this proposal is carried out it will have the effect of destroying what has become an important industry, affecting upwards of 20 thousand retailers throughout the United Kingdom—apart from process engravers, lithographers, papermakers, printers and publishers. The object in view—of obtaining increased revenue—will, in the opinion of this meeting, be defeated. This meeting therefore respectfully requests the Chancellor of the Exchequer to receive a deputation at an early date to place the views of the trade before him."

## Death of Mr. Augustin Spicer.

Mr. Augustin Spicer, chairman of Messrs. Spicer Bros., died at his residence at Hayward's Heath, last week, following a seizure of paralysis. He was in his 75th year. Educated privately for some years, Mr. Spicer entered Mill Hill School in 1858. He first went into the business of the firm in 1870, and was made managing director in 1889, when the new company was formed.

An extended notice will appear in our next issue.

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., is making an issue of 100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each at par, ranking for dividend equally with the existing ordinary shares as from October 1st, 1919. The object of this issue is to provide additional capital for the rapidly expanding business and to increase manufacturing facilities. The profits for the 10 years ended September 30th, 1919, are fully set out in the prospectus. After providing for excess profits duty, the average net profit for the last three years was £67,852 per annum, equivalent to 22½ per cent. on the amount of capital issued and the further amount now offered. The dividend for 1919 was 10 per cent.

## Commercial Intelligence.

### CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 6½, Pref., 14s.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.), 16s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 9d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 10s. 6d., 7s.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 67; *Financial News*, Pref., 16s. 3d.; Ilford, 23s. 1½d., Pref., 15s. 6d.; *Illustrated London News*, 4s. 6d., Pref., 12s. 6d.; International Linotype, 56½; Lamson Paragon Supply, f.p., 23s. 6d., Pref., 14s.; Linotype, A Deb., 61½, B Deb., 56½; Edward Lloyd, 15s. 3d.; Charles Marsden, 30s., Pref., 20s. 6d.; New Pegamoid, 23s.; George Newnes, Pref., 12s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson Pref., 56s. 10½d.; Pictorial Newspaper, 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13s. 6d.; Roneo, Pref., 16s. 9d.; Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920), 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17s. 3d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 21s. 7½d., Def., 21s. 9d., 22s. 7½d., Deb., 55; Weldon's, 32s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape (1919), f.p., 27s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 18s. 6d., 18s. 7½d.

### DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WILLIAM COLLINS AND CO.—A dividend of 4d. per share for the four months ending March 31st last on the 5 per cent. cumulative preference shares.

### NEW COMPANIES.

RAMSBOTTOM, LYONS AND CO., LTD.—Capital, £50,000, in £1 shares; paper merchants, agents and dealers, stationers and lithographers. Private company. First directors: J. Ramsbottom, A. K. Ramsbottom, J. Ramsbottom, A. P. E. Antrobus, W. Riley and H. Mills. Registered office: Nicolas Croft, High-street, Manchester.

MITCHELL'S PICTURES, LTD.—Capital, £10,000, in £1 shares; to take over the *Daily Cinema News* and *Daily News Film Agency*. Private company. First directors: A. Mitchell and R. Mitchell.

RADIANT PRODUCTS, LTD.—Capital, £2,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers and producers of and dealers in radiant products and any other products for building or engineering work, or decorating or printing. Private company. Permanent directors: W. D. Hills, H. S. Calkin and C. E. Hills. Registered office: 27, Greenbank-avenue, Plymouth.

UNITED KINGDOM ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Capital, £500, in £1 shares; billposters, advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. First directors: A. E. Abrahams, D. A. Abrahams and A. E. Bundy. Registered office: 25, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C.

STAUNTON AND SON, LTD.—Capital, £10,000, in £1 shares; wall-paper merchants. Private company. First directors: W. J. Steedman, W. S. Staunton (secretary), B. Osborne and E. Evans. Registered office: 15, Paradise-street, Liverpool.

CARLTON PRINTERS, LTD.—Capital, £60,000, in £1 shares (20,000 pref.); letterpress and general printers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. T. Wallace, A. A. Martin and T. A. Stephens. Registered office: 29-30, Bedford-street, W.C.

HENRY HUGHES NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Capital, £7,000, in £5 shares; proprietors, printers and publishers of the *Free Press of Monmouthshire*. Private company. Subscribers: Mrs. R. J. Hughes (first director) and Miss M. E. Hughes.

STAR PEN MANUFACTURING CO. (1920), LTD.—Capital, £5,000, in £1 shares. Private company. Subscribers: G. G. Russell and J. E. H. Monypenny. Registered office: 321, High Holborn, W.C.

FREDERICK JONES, ASTON CROSS, LTD.—Capital, £500, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, fancy goods dealers and advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: F. Jones, H. Jones and E. Jones. Registered office: 12, Park-road, Aston, Birmingham.

HOWITT WALL PAPER CO., LTD.—Capital, £15,000, in £1 shares; dealers in wall-paper, paper-hangings, painters' sundries, etc. Subscribers: J. T. Chasney and J. J. Macgregor.

H. AND J. W. WRIGHT, LTD.—Capital £50,000, in £1 shares (10,000 non-cum. pref.). Manufacturers of and dealers in paper, press paper and boards, paper stock, cardboards, fibrous materials and fabrics, wood pulp, etc. Private company. First directors: J. J. Wright, J. H. Wright and W. S. Wright. Registered office: Freedom Mills, Morton, near Keighley.

A. G. HARLEY, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares. Engravers, merchants, factors, stationers, advertising and general agents, printers and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. G. Harley, M. H. Sheard and E. J. Moyle. Registered office: 612, Bank-chambers, 329, High Holborn, W.C.



**CARLTON STUDIO, LTD.**—Capital £80,000, in £1 shares. General and commercial artists, designers and illustrators, etc. Private company. First directors: W. T. Wallace, A. A. Martin, T. A. Stephens and E. M. Hunter. Registered office: 29 and 30, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.

**BRISTOL ADVERTISING Co., LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares. Advertising agents and contractors. Private company. First directors: E. C. J. Kett and H. J. Millard.

**GEORGE OUTRAM and Co., LTD.**—Registered in Edinburgh, capital £600,000, in £1 shares. Printers and publishers. Directors: J. Gourlay, W. Hay Dunmore, A. M. MacGeorge, H. B. Robertson, A. Milbourne Sutterly, D. McCowan and L. MacBrayne. Registered office: 65, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

**ODHAMS PRESS, LTD.**—Capital £1,500,000, in 750,000 8 per cent. cum. pref., and 750,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. Newspaper and periodical proprietors, printers, publishers, organisers of competitions, etc. First directors: Lieut.-Colonel W. Grant Morden, M.P., W. J. B. Odhams, J. S. Elias, Major-General The Hon. Sir Newton J. Moore, K.C.M.G., M.P., Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart., Sir Eric O. Ohlson, Bart., A. H. Randall, F.C.A., A. L. Brown, D. W. Odhams, M.C., and P. J. Nunn. Registered office: 954, Long-acre, W.C.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

**HUDSON, SCOTT AND SONS, LTD.** (colour printers, etc., tin box manufacturers, Carlisle).—Satisfaction in full on April 1st, 1920, of debentures dated January 5th and April 1st, 1915, securing £1,500 and £1,200 respectively.

**METCALFE, PRESTON and Co., LTD.** (box-makers, printers, etc., London).—Debenture dated March 29th, 1920, to secure £1,250, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: W. J. Preston, 108A, Shooter's-hill-road, Blackheath.

**BENNETT BROTHERS, LTD.** (stationers, Bristol).—Particulars £60,000 debentures, created March 31st, 1920, and secured by trust deed of even date, nil issued, charged on the company's assets, present and future, including uncalled capital and various properties in Bristol. Trustees: J. Bennett, J. S. Bennett and J. E. Grace.

**PAGE and THOMAS, LTD.** (printers, Chesham).—Mortgage dated March 26th, 1920, to secure £1,500, charged on 16 and 18, Germain-street, Chesham, Bucks. Holder: A. Gee, Hill Farm, Chesham.

**W. N. SHARPE, LTD.** (printers and stationers Bradford).—Mortgage dated April 1st, 1920, to

secure £14,000, charged on land with premises thereon in Listerhills-road, Longside-road and Smith-street, Bristol. Holder: W. Firth, 1, Bank-street, Bradford.

**H. SHARPLES and SON (LONDON), LTD.** (music publishers, etc.).—Particulars of £5,000 debentures, created March 11th, 1920, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1903, the whole amount being now issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

**LORILLEUX and BOLTON, LTD.** (printing ink manufacturers, etc., London).—Charge on certain lands and premises in Islington and Stratford, dated April 13th, 1920, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

**HUDSON, SCOTT AND SONS, LTD.** (printers, Carlisle).—Issue on April 1st, 1920, part of a series.

**JOHN LISTER (LEEDS), LTD.** (manufacturing stationers, etc., Leeds).—Mortgage dated April 13th, 1920, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Provincial and Union Bank, Ltd., charged on Bristol-street Works, Leeds.

### COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

**PRINTERS BRONZE POWDER Co., LTD.**—Passed March 18th, confirmed April 8th, 1920:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. A. R. Green, Incorporated Accountant, be appointed Liquidator."

**ALGRAPHY, LTD.**—Petition for confirming the reduction of the capital from £31,677 10s. to £26,677 10s. presented and now pending. List of creditors is to be made out as for May 24th, 1920.

**BRITISH WIRE STITCHING MACHINE Co., LTD.** (in Liquidation).—Meeting at offices of Messrs. Champion and Co., 10, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, on Thursday, May 27th, 3 p.m., to receive the liquidator's report.

**BIRKENHEAD PAPER STOCK, LTD.**—General meeting at the offices of Messrs. Whittingham-Jones and Ardran, 41, Castle-street, Liverpool, May 31st, at 10.30 a.m., to receive liquidator's report.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

**A PRINTING COMPANY'S LIQUIDATION.**—Under the compulsory liquidation of J. B. Clay and Allan, Ltd., printers, 55, Gray-street, Waterloo-road, S.E., Mr. H. Brougham, senior official receiver and liquidator, has given notice of his intention to apply to the Board of Trade for his release. The only item on the receipt side of his account is "unused stamps 1s. 6d.," and as the Board of Trade and Court fees incurred in winding up the estate amounted to £5 8s. 10d., there is a debit balance of £5 7s. 4d. due to the Board.

### U.K. Imports of Boards.

#### Ports of Importation and Countries of Consignment.

During March the total imports of straw and other boards into the United Kingdom were as under :—

#### TOTAL IMPORTS.

Strawboard	43,094 cwt.	£ 36,340
Millboard	114,562	175,171
Leather board	2,113	4,416
Cardboard and		
Pasteboard	20,737	69,560

The following classification shows ports of importation and countries of consignment :—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Netherlands	29,019	23,125
	Belgium	300	225
Liverpool	Netherlands	60	60
Bristol		997	878
Hull		14,387	13,316
Glasgow	Canada	502	600
Manchester	Netherlands	7577	428
Leith		400	320

\*Deduct from Jan. account. †Deduct from Feb. account.

#### MILLBOARDS.

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Russia	18,983	25,027
	Sweden	6,993	15,915
	Norway	5,765	9,833
	France	220	1,040
	Canada	11,922	14,334
	United States	3,369	8,777
Liverpool	Sweden	638	1,061
	Norway	91	226
	Canada	7,169	9,637
	United States	3,450	5,465
Bristol	Sweden	2,643	6,139
	Canada	742	826
Grimby	Germany	609	750
Hull	Russia	4,122	6,807
	Sweden	6,682	9,859
	Norway	5,113	8,920
	Canada	500	1,158
Manchester	Russia	30,915	43,636
	Sweden	4,278	6,370
	Norway	3,080	4,737
	Canada	598	735
	United States	263	748
Newcastle	Sweden	29	35
Southampton	Switzerland	2	8
Dundee	Sweden	1,756	2,500
Glasgow		543	869
	Canada	1,320	1,610
	United States	265	848
Belfast	Canada	926	1,240

\* Deduct from January account.

#### LEATHERBOARDS.

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Netherlands	314	314
Liverpool	Sweden	100	152
	Norway	40	61
Grimby	France	100	715
Hull	Sweden	275	392
Manchester		656	1,187
	Norway	264	434
	Russia	20	40
	United States	354	1,121

#### CARDBOARDS AND PASTEBOARDS.

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Sweden	2,340	7,730
	Norway	2,889	4,658
	Germany	1,163	5,342
	France	1	40
	Switzerland	3	15
	Netherlands	322	699
	Canada	203	374
	United States	473	1,508
Liverpool		135	875
Bristol	Sweden	13,551	33,959
	Norway	111	180
Dover	France	3	33
Folkestone	Germany	52	256
	Netherlands	8	24
	Austria-Hungry.	30	60
Grimby	Germany	20	40
	Switzerland	101	479
Harwich		392	998
Hull	Sweden	303	670
	United States	495	1,634
Manchester	Sweden	180	296
	Germany	1	7
	Belgium	179	765
	Canada	550	1,555
	United States	432	999
Newcastle	Sweden	140	175
	France	3	28
Newhaven	Sweden	60	105
Leith		1,188	1,999
	United States	1,014	3,657
Dublin	Sweden	200	400

## Gazette.

### A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Charles Pemberton Hough and William Hough, printers, bookbinders and stationers, 2, Swan-court, Market-street, Manchester, under style William Hough and Sons. Debts by C. P. Hough, who continues.

#### THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 and 1908.

#### WINDING-UP ORDER.

Harrington Press, Ltd., 18, Bride-lane, London, E.C.4. High Court of Justice. Date of order, April 20th.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

Thomas, W., of Rhosmeirch, Anglesey, printer's reader. Date of order, April 16th, made on creditor's petition.

It is reported that there are at present but thirteen small paper mills in operation in the whole of Russia, and the country is suffering from a paper famine.



### Personal.

MR. ALFRED F. BLADES is successfully prosecuting his appeal on behalf of the "Natsopa" Memorial Home. We understand the amount he has realised to date, from 175 subscribers, is £1,056 3s. 6d.; he also has promises of more, and anticipates still further responses.

SIR EDMUND ROBBINS, K.B.E., and Lady Robbins received a large number of congratulations on their golden wedding, having been married at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, on April 26th, 1870, by the late Canon Barnett. Sir Edmund was for many years manager of the Press Association.

THE paper and allied trades were well represented at the festive dinner of the Royal Female Orphanage, Beddington, near Croydon, at the Mansion House, on Thursday of last week, when the Lord Mayor presided.

MR. WILLIAM ROWLANDSON (Messrs. W. Rowlandson and Co., Ltd.), one of the stewards, has taken a very keen interest in assisting to free the orphanage from indebtedness, due to increased expenditure since the war.

CONSIDERABLE applause followed the announcement of subscriptions, the list of Mr. Rowlandson, in co-operation with Sir Ernest Hodder-Williams, C.C., and other friends amounting to the magnificent sum of 700 guineas. It is pleasing to record that the total sum raised clears the deficiency previously existing of about £2,800.

MR. ROWLANDSON, who was at the head of one of the side tables, was supported by many friends in the paper trade, among whom we noticed Mr. John Bruce, Mr. Arthur Reed, Mr. Charles Newell, C.C., Mr. G. J. Ralph, Mr. F. Gillis, Mr. G. E. Oswick, Mr. A. H. Archibald, Mr. E. J. Light, Mr. E. Worsley, Mr. S. M. Lane, etc., etc.

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NESSES WANTED or FOR DISPOSAL, MACHINERY  
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the above class are Three Shillings for 21 Words or  
under; One Shilling extra for every line or portion  
after. Seven Words to be reckoned for each line.

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SETTING MACHINES, Model A; price  
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TING MACHINES; price each £400.

TWO Second-hand JOHNSTONE DIE PRINT-  
ING PRESSES (size 14 by 24 cm.); price each  
£400.

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without colour attachment, but arranged for gas-  
heating (size 30 by 40 cm.); £350.

ONE New OFFSET MACHINE (Mann), size of  
plate 76 by 92 cm.; £1,100.

ONE New BABY OFFSET MACHINE (Mann),  
size of plate 39 by 52 cm.; £550.

ONE New OFFSET MACHINE (Vogtland), size  
of plate 88 by 102 cm.; £1,200.

Immediate delivery.—Box 13750.

### Miscellaneous.

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larger premises, would PURCHASE SOUND  
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and Spare Accommodation of not less than 15,000  
square feet Floor Area.—Address, "Printer," c/o  
Pool's Advertising Service, 180, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

13749

BOOKS ON PRINTING, TECHNICAL, and  
all Other Subjects. New and Second-hand at  
lowest prices. On approval. Catalogues free.  
State wants. Books bought.—Foyle's, 121, Charing-  
cross-road, London.

13739

GOOD BOOK PRINTINGS for sale, from stock;  
also 74 by 98 M.G. Kraft.—Loveitt, Paper  
Merchant, 5, Grosvenor-road, Bradford, Yorkshire.

13728

TYPEWRITERS.—Absolutely new Olivers  
latest model, limited number; all makes  
bought, sold, repaired, rented.—A. T. R. Co., Ltd.,  
3C, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, E.C. 'Ph. Holborn  
5439.

13745

### PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Proprietor of British Patent No. 9,814,  
1914, dated April 21st, 1914, relating to "IM-  
PROVEMENTS IN CONTAINERS," is desirous  
of entering into arrangements by way of license or  
otherwise on reasonable terms for the purpose of ex-  
ploiting the above Patent and ensuring its practical  
working in Great Britain.—All inquiries to be ad-  
dressed to B. SINGER, 29, So. La Salle Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

13748

## North London Master Printers.

In their endeavour to cover the whole of the area allotted to the North London Master Printers' Association, a meeting was held last week at the East Finchley Constitutional Club, and the attendance justified the selection of rendezvous.

The business took some time, and included the passing of rules for the District Association, and confirmation of the delegates as representatives on the London Master Printers' Association (Messrs. H. Hill and W. J. Mizen).

The Chairman (Mr. D. A. Whitehead) then addressed the meeting on the subject of "Advancing Costs and Prices and How to Meet Them"—a topic that proved of real interest to those fortunate enough to be present, and which led to a very valuable discussion, in which the members gathered many useful hints to stand them in good stead hereafter. Mr. Whitehead was very keen on the printer's obtaining his complete costs, and pleaded that those still without it should adopt the costing system advocated by the L.M.P.A. Armed with this, he said, the printer was in a position to uphold his prices.

The subsequent discussion elicited many queer stories as to prices got and charged.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Baker attended and spoke.

Two additional firms were elected to membership.

## Newcastle Master Printers.

At the annual dinner of the Newcastle and District Master Printers' Association, in Newcastle, the members presented a silver rose bowl to Mr. C. F. Bowes, on his retiring from the presidency of the Association, which he has occupied for six years, during which time he has rendered valuable service to the printing trade. Mr. Bowes, in reply, thanked the members for their kindness, and also for their assistance during his long term of office, and urged the necessity of working together for the good of the craft. The dinner was followed by the annual general meeting of members, when Mr. J. B. Leslie-Smith was elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. C. F. Bowes and Mr. James Hedley were elected vice-presidents, and Mr. Walter Doig hon. secretary.

The L.S.C. are to hold a Welcome Home celebration at the Crystal Palace on October 2nd.

The newspaper industry in Germany is going through a severe crisis. The price of paper has risen from 21.50 marks per 100 kilos in July, 1914, to 222.75 marks per 100 kilos in February last. There is great shortage of pulp, cellulose, and other raw materials, and exchange conditions make import from Scandinavia almost impossible.

## AUG. BREHMER'S BRITISH SUCCESSOR

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## Standardisation of Paper Weights.

### Some American Suggestions.

In America, as here, customary methods of indicating paper weights and sizes leave room for very extensive reforms. A former director of the Pulp and Paper Division of the U.S. Industrial Board—Mr. Thomas E. Donnelley, of Messrs. R. R. Donnelley and Sons, Chicago—contributes to the *Ben Franklin Monthly* some interesting jottings as to the advisability of a decimal standard of weights for paper.

We Americans, says Mr. Donnelley, are accustomed to laugh at our English cousins for stubbornly clinging to their cumbersome systems of pence, shillings and pounds, and yet one can imagine the utter astonishment of one of our French allies, should he attempt to unravel the much greater complications of our system of paper weights and measurements.

The paper manufacturers and merchants have during the past two years established what is known as a system of "substance numbers" or weights, i.e., have established the weight of a particular stock size as the standard for weight for that particular class of paper. For example, in book papers, 25 by 38 has been adopted as the standard or basic size, and the weights in this size are known

as the substance weights for book paper. Other stock sizes are made in weights equivalent to the weight of the standard or basic size. For instance, basis 25 by 38—50 lb. in size 24 by 42 weighs 62 lbs.; it was formerly stocked 28 by 42—60, without regard to any standard.

This standardisation of weights is undoubtedly a distinct saving in paper manufacturing, and this saving is indirectly passed on to the printer and the public, for under this system, if an order does not "fill" the paper machine, the side roll can be cut into a stock size, as the thickness is standard.

But a particular substance number or weight is applied to one class of paper only. Book papers, writing papers, cover papers, etc., all have their special substance numbers or weights, and to-day there are the following thirteen classes of paper, more or less commonly used by the printer, each with its own standard of sizes and substance numbers. This list does not include the many classes of pulp, binder and other coarse boards, or many paper specialties.

17 by 22—Writing papers.

17 by 28—Still used by many for ledgers.

19 by 24—Blotting.

20 by 30—(480 sheets to ream) Tissue.

25½ by 30½—Index Bristol.

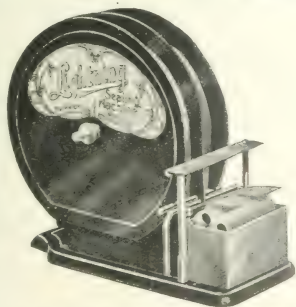
22 by 28—Blanks, railroad blanks and tough cheques.

22½ by 28½—Cardboards, Bristols (some lines figure by weights and some lines by

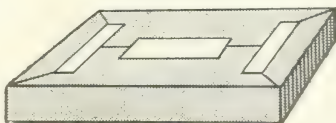
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ply. Ply does not mean same in different classes of Bristols and cardboard), also some cover papers.

22½ by 30—Envelopes. (Although this is the standard for weight, sheets of this size are never made nor used.)

21 by 31—Fine stationery paper.

24 by 36—(480 sheets to ream). Wrapping and tissue.

24 by 36—(500 sheets to ream Manilla newsprint.

25 by 38—Book paper.

The substance used for one class of paper has no relation to a similar substance in another, and a weight that is a standard substance in book paper is not a standard substance in other grades, such as manilla, cover, writing, etc.

The present system is complicated enough to the printer, but to the lay buyer it is a Chinese puzzle and often leads to serious misunderstanding. The basic sizes do not readily fix themselves in a layman's mind. He cannot understand why a 50-pound or No. 50 cover and a 50 pound or No. 50 book should mean two different weights; why a 50-pound, or a No. 50 white wove envelope and a 50-pound or No. 50 manilla envelope are not the same; or why bonds and fine writings should be designated by different standards. Even old buyers of printing are confused. A publisher using a 31 by 41 paper speaks of it as a 60-pound paper, sometimes to designate the basis of 25 by 38—60-pound, and sometimes to designate that the 31 by 41 sheet itself weighs 60 pounds to a ream.

The present system is also complicated as to the process of figuring; increases the cost of estimating and checking, and greatly increases the chances of error. To find the weight of a sheet 31 by 41 on the basis of 25 by 38—60, four distinct operations are necessary—31 by 41 must be multiplied; 25 by 38 must be multiplied; the product of 31 by 41 must be multiplied by 60; and the result divided by the product of 25 by 38.

Under the present system, a purchaser buys his paper by the five hundred count and, in converting it into books, catalogues, letter-heads or business cards, sells it by the thousand count. This causes not only a constant clerical effort in translating five hundreds into thousands, but there are few printers of experience, who have not been embarrassed at some time, either by their own or their competitors' errors in figuring half the amount of paper necessary.

The system known as the "American" decimal standard of weights for paper is the result of a growing conviction that the present manner of figuring weights and measures in the paper industry is archaic, complicated and laborious. This system has been developed by receiving the suggestions from many different minds that have given thought to this question, and has been subjected to criticism from the leading paper manufacturers, merchants and users who, from time to time, were members of the various war service committees of the pulp and paper industry. There has developed no valid

criticism, except that such a system would involve the expense to the merchants of new samples, and that during the transition period there might be some duplication of stocks in paper warehouses.

The following is a description of the system:

The ream is entirely eliminated, everything being figured by the thousand sheets.

The standard of size is in 1,000 sheets of paper 25 by 40 inches; i.e., 1,000 sheets of paper 1,000 inches square. The substance number would be the number of pounds these 1,000 sheets weigh. For example, a paper of No. 125 substance would mean that 1,000 sheets of 25 by 40 inches paper weigh 125 pounds. If we should desire to find the weight of paper per thousand sheets of any given size, as 25 by 38, we would simply multiply 25 by 38, which equals 950 times the decimal '125, which would be 118½ pounds. Should we desire to find the weight of a sheet 42 by 61, we would multiply 42 by 61, which would give us 2,562 square inches, multiplied by the decimal '125 equals 320.25 pounds.

The same substance number would designate the equivalent weight, whether it were book paper, cover paper, writing or manilla. As stock weights would most probably be even substance numbers, such as 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, etc., the weight of any odd size would readily be found by the simplest multiplication, and there would be no confusion in the mind of the customer because: First, the system is readily explained and easily understood; second, there is but one substance number for the same weight of stock for all classes; and third, there would be no confusion between the substance number and the actual weight of the stock, as the substance number is a basis unit and not the weight in pounds of some stock size used as a standard.

To sum up, the great advantages of the American decimal standard of weights for paper are:

1. It will eliminate the necessity of reducing reams to 1,000 sheets and any errors that might result.
2. It makes unnecessary the acquiring of technical knowledge of the various sizes by men in the business, and is easily understood by laymen.
3. It eliminates all chance of misunderstanding as to weight of sheet being furnished.
4. It makes the figuring of special sizes easy and less liable to error.

## Marbled Papers.

According to the *Journal* of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, Birger Paträus, of 89, Karlavägen, Stockholm, has succeeded, after experimenting for several years, in producing marbled paper, the market in which has hitherto been entirely controlled by France and Germany.



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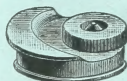
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